Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

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JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

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Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

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ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE JOINT RESOLUTION EXCLUDING FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE THE VOTES OF CERTAIN STATES LATELY IN REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868.

The President this afternoon sent the following Message to the House:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," as careful an examination as I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my assent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action. This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose people were lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress and participation in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Having heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view, it is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection, and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows, necessarily, that when the rebellion terminated, the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relation to the Union was that they should adopt measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was that these States, having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions. The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that, by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants, these States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them, except upon readmission into the Union, on the terms presented by Congress. If this position be correct, it follows thay they are taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in the inconsistent attitude that while the war was commenced and carried on on the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territories assumed to be out of the constitutional Union. The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States are in plain and simple terms prescribed by the Constitution. That instrument imperatively requires that the Presidents of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. Congress has therefore no power under the Constitution to revise the electoral votes, or to reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared. For in this respect the powers and duties of the President of the Senate are, under the Constitution, partly ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that since March 4, 1867, have not adopted a Constitution under which a State Government shall have been organized, a power is assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to March 4, '67, were illegal and void. The joint resolution, by implication, at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to March 4, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote, on the election of President and Vice President of the United States. It follows that either this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice President received and counted, is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It it worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to March 4th, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under the election for President and Vice President held therein must be deprived from the governments instituted before that period; and it clearly follows that all State governments organized in those States under acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illigitimate and of no validity whatever; and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of acts passed since March 4th, 1867, and in obedience to the so called reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be there cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. ANDREW JOHNSON.

After the reading of the message the bill was passed over the veto, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

MR. SEYMOUR was President of the New York Convention four days. As in the Scriptural prophesies a day is said to stand for a year, we may prophesy that he will be President of the United States for four years.

FORNEY'S RESCUE—AN INCIDENT OF ANCIENT HISTORY.—There are some men—happily few—whose normal state of feeling is ingratitude. Such, licking the hand that strikes them, bite the hand that strokes They cannot help it. Of such is "Forney." He was ungrateful to the Democratic party which petted and patronized him and made him all he is. He was ungrateful to the South at whose feet, when it had power, he fawned and cringed. He was terribly ungrateful to Mr. Buchanan, his earliest and truest friend, who raised him from obscurity and sustained him in his early career, and loaned him money—never, as we have heard, to this hour repaid. The last phase of his ingratitude is to General Blair, whom, in his two papers "both daily," he is just now bespattering with the lowest personal abuse. Reading this, we felt assured that Mr. Blair must some time or another have done Forney a kindness. Such we know to be the fact. It was in this wise—a homely but characteristic incident: Some time in the Autumn of 1860, just as Forney had avowed his absolute apostacy, he happened to be in the bar-room of one of the Philadelphia hotels—for the sake of localizing the incident we assume it to be the Girard House. He was there assailed by a gang of ruffians, his particular associates before he turned his coat—irate Democrats, in fact, of the baser sort—some of whom were armed, and all of whom were fatally bent on mischief. They surrounded him. He retreated, according to law, to the wall, and would, had the wall been pervious, have gone through it; for Forney is no hero. But there was no escape. His "friends" pressed around him. They hustled him. He called for help. He shrieked with terror. At this moment a gentleman named Francis P. Blair, a guest at the hotel, happened to be passing through the hall Hearing the disturbance he rushed forward, threw himself between the assailants and their trembling victim, rescued him, put him into a carriage, and sent him safe to one of his two homes, "both nightly." Now, of course, he abuses Gen. Blair.—*N. Y. World.*

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.—In 1854 Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England. Capt. George B. McClellan was detailed on secret service in the harbor of Cuba, under instructions from the Secretary of War. Gen. Quitman, Lieut. Beauregard and others were plotting fillibustering raids against the island, for which the government soon after made an offer of $1,000,000. Parson Brownlow had written a savage letter in the defence of slavery, and was challenging Northern clergymen to dispute its divine authority. Gerrit Smith, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher and a few hundred others, were doing a quiet and limited business over the underground railway. John Brown had not yet left his farm in the northern wild. An obscure individual, remembered by a few as having once represented the Sangamon district, Ill., in the House, and opposed the Mexican war in awkward, ingenious and extremely unpopular argument, received a few complimentary votes for Vice President in competition with Mr. Dayton, the nominee. Captain U. S. Grant, hardly suspected of being an ex-army officer by those who bought molasses or cordwood of him, was generally taken for a steamboat captain temporarily stranded by a stress of ill luck, or who hardly had requisite energy and pluck to succeed in a business calling, and had, therefore, collapsed into a speculator in sundries. W. T. Sherman was teaching school in Louisiana. Generals Sickles, Butler and Logan were rough-and-tumble Democratic lawyers of some notoriety. Two of the most prominent and promising officers of our little army were Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson and Lieutenant Robert E. Lee. Brief as is the period since then, we have but two men in official life—Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase—whose prominence has not either been created or overthrown during this eventful epoch.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

SPOONS FOR BUTLER—PONIES FOR GRANT.—We read in a Mobile paper that a little son of General Grant rides about in the City of Washington on a pony, followed by a soldier in the uniform of the United States army. We think the occupation of the soldier might be more aptly filled by an eunuch of the Eastern hemisphere. But to the pony there hangs a tale: If it is a Shetland pony it belongs to James W. Watson, of this county. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Grant's little boy rode a pony about the streets of that city attended by a negro. The little boy used to say pa captured him from the rebs. But the rebs thought his pa had stolen him from the owner; and that stealing ponies for his chidren was not leading them in the way they should go. People in this region talk freely about the thefts of Butler and Washburn; but in our ethics there is little or no difference between stealing spoons and stealing ponies—since neither should be taken for public military use, or accounted for in the quartermaster's department. If there is truth in history, General Scott would have had all three of the foregoing Generals arrested, tried and punished by court martial.—[*Port Gibson* (Miss.) *Standard.*

BUTLER declares he never fell in love. Butler, however, must feel spoony at times.

THE MIDNIGHT BELL.

It was midnight; the hour for changing the watch on board her majesty's frigate Inconstant, cruising in the Pacific. Eight bells had struck, and the shrill whistles of the boatswain's mates were heard calling the watch below to "tumble up there," "lash and carry." The lieutenant of the watch stood on the weatherside of the quarter deck, gazing anxiously to windward, where the heavy black clouds, edged with gray, seemed to threaten the good ship with a heavy squall. It was perfectly calm; the sails flapped listlessly against the masts with the slow motion of the vessel as she rose and fell on the long regular swell of the Pacific. "We shall have it directly," muttered the officer to himself, as he turned to give his orders. "All hands shorten sail; down all stays sails; haul the foresail up; in topgallant sails." Scarcely were these orders executed when a rushing noise to windward showed that the squall was upon them, and would be a heavy one. "Lower away the topsails," shouted the officer; "up with the helm, quartermaster—keep her off right before it." The next instant the squall struck the ship. The noble frigate laid over beneath its force almost on her beam end, then falling gradually off from the wind she darted through the foaming waters with the speed of a race horse.

The lieutenant stood by the quartermaster at the wheel, looking astern at the wild masses of clouds which seemed to be chasing the ship over the waste of waters, and then aloft at the spars, which were bending and creaking in the gale. Suddenly there came borne upon the wind the sound of a bell, ringing a wild and irregular peal. "What on earth is that?" exclaimed the officer; "there was nothing in sight at sundown, and there is no land in that direction for three hundred miles or more by the chart." By this time the captain was on deck. "Heavy squall, Mr. Wilson," said he. "Yes, sir," replied that officer, "but I think it will soon be over." "What is that ringing I hear?" said the captain; "that is not our ship's bell." "No, sir," said the lieutenant, "it comes from windward, but what it is I cannot conceive; there were no vessels in sight at sundown." By this time the squall had moderated somewhat, and the hands were sent aloft to double-reef the topsails, a duty which was quickly executed. As daylight dawned the wind moderated to a steady breeze, and soon all sail was set upon the ship again.

The mysterious ringing was now the subject of discussion fore and aft. One maintained that it was nothing but some whaler ringing to be heard by her boats; but this opinion found few supporters, as there were no vessels in sight when the lookout came down at dark; and furthermore, if it had been a whaler's bell it would have been rung with regular strokes. The greater part of the crew, with the superstition common amongst seamen, seemed to think that there was something supernatural in this mysterious peal thus borne upon the wings of the wind at the hour of midnight.

"Ah," said an old salt, of whose sixty years forty-five at least had been passed afloat, "I tell you what, shipmates, these kind of things bode not good to the ship's company. When I was in the old Thalia frigate, going out to Calcutta with troops, one night, just at eight bells, the watch on deck heard an awful shriek, which seemed to come from all sides at once, and the next day, sure enough, my poor messmate, Jack Stone, fell from the foretopsail yard and broke his neck. It's true we found out afterwards it was only a soldier's wife in the highstrikes, I think they call it, that made the noise; but that don't explain why poor Jack should break his neck the next day." Having delivered this piece of wisdom, the speaker shook his head in a very serious manner, and sat down with the air of one who had exhausted the subject of discussion.

On the quarter-deck the officers of the frigate were discussing the same subject, though in a slightly different manner. "Well," said the captain, "we will stand to the eastward for a day or two, and see if we can discover anything. There may be some islands hereabouts, which are not marked on the chart." "Aweel," said the master, an old Scot, whose native brogue had not suffered by his twenty years of service and absence from his native land. "Aweel, I'm no for saying that the chart is altogether infallible, but it is one of the latest admiralty surveys, and I am of opinion that there is nothing above water about this part of the Pacific but what will be found untill't." "Still," said the captain, "it is quite possible that there may be some islands which have not been marked. At all events, we will keep to the eastward for the next twenty-four hours." The wind was now from the south, with fine weather, and every sail being set, on the starboard tack, the noble frigate bounded over the waves like a thing of life. A vigilent look out for land was kept, and the next morning at daybreak the cry of "land ho" was heard from the topmast head. As the frigate drew nearer, it was found to be a very small island, apparently thickly covered with trees. The old master was now obliged to admit that his chart did not show "everything above water" in the Pacific, and every one seemed to expect to find some clue to the mystery of the midnight peal which had sounded so strangely to their ears. As there was every appearance of settled weather, the captain decided to lay the frigate to windward of the island and land with a boat's crew, well armed, to endeavor to discover a solution to the mystery.

Accordingly the light sails were taken in, the mainyard laid aback, and the captain, with the second lieutenant and a boat's crew of twelve men, proceeded on shore in the cutter, leaving the first lieutenant in charge of the ship. Having with some difficulty effected a landing, the party divided into two divisions of six men each, the captain in command of one, the second lieutenant of the other, and proceeded to make a thorough search of the island. For some time their search was fruitless; no sign of human habitation could be seen, nothing be heard but the twitterings of wild birds in the tall trees or the rustlings of a lizard darting through the dry grass.

At last the captain's party discovered the remains of a small hut, constructed of roughly hewn branches of trees and some planks, evidently the remains of a ship's boat. While examining this they were joined by the other party, which had discovered a grave with a piece of board at the head, on which were rudely carved the letiers J. S. This board appeared to be part of a boat's thwart or seat. A piece of coarse bagging, evidently part of a ship's bread bag, and several other relics of a similar kind showed plainly that the island had been inhabited for some time, probably by the survivors from some ship foundering at sea, who had been taken off since by some passing vessel.

Still nothing could be seen which would explain the mysterious peal which had been heard by every one on board of the frigate. As the sun was getting low in the west the captain concluded to return to the frigate without searching any farther, and the whole party started on ther return to the boat. For some time they proceeded in silence, nothing to be heard but the crashing of the tall dry grass as it was broken by their steady tramp, when suddenly the lieutenant, who walked by the side of the captain at the head of the party, caught his foot against something hidden in the grass, and fell forward; at the same instant ding dong, the sudden peal of a bell, apparently right above their heads, caused the astonished and startled seamen to jump and look around them in every direction, as though they expected some phantom bellringer to appear from the thick forest of trees which surrounded them on all sides. The captain, however, retained his self-possession sufficiently to remember the old sea proverb that "The devil would make a good sailor if he only looked above his head," and gazing steadily into the thick foliage of an immense tree which spread its branches directly above him, he perceived the shadowy form of a large bell so covered with moss and leaves that it could scarcely be distinguished from the foot of the tree. To the clapper of the bell was attached a long piece of line which reached the ground and extended a few feet from the tree, touching the grass. It was this that had caught the lieutenant's foot, and produced the sudden and startling peal.

The whole mystery was now explained. The survivors of the wreck, bearing in mind the long distance at which sounds can be heard at sea, had secured the ship's bell before leaving her, and placed it in its present position in order that they might by ringing it attract the attention of any vessel that might pass within hearing distance of the island, and in all probability this had been the means of their deliverance, as the shattered condition of the boat's planks, which had been used in the construction of the hut, showed that their boat had been broken up by the surf on the shore. The branches of the tree swaying in the gale had produced the ringing which had been heard on board the frigate and had been the subject of so much discussion. The captain decided to leave the bell, as it might possibly be of service again in a similar case. As there was evidently no further information to be obtained, the party lost no time in returning to the frigate, which was now quite close to the island. Quickly the boat was hoisted up, the mainyard braced forward, and again was heard the shrill whistle of the boatswain, and the order, "All hands make sail," as the stately vessel spread all her canvas to the breeze, and proceeded on her long and weary cruise, having cleared up the mystery of the midnight bell.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—At one of our hotels yesterday, says the *Press and Times*, a very strange phenomonon occurred. A large piece of ice was put into a glass of milk for one of the guests. The ice was allowed to entirely dissolve before the gentleman proceeded to drink the milk; as he was bringing the glass to his lips, his penetrating eye detected something moving in the milk, and on examination, the moving things were found to be very small fishes which had been congealed in the ice for five or six months, and were revived by the congenial heat of the milk. The gentleman immediately improvised a little aquarium and his little pets, as he calls them, are growing vigorous and lively by the hour

THE test of enjoyment is the remembrance it leaves behind.

A Tragedy of Indian Life.

The following story, from the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, reads like a romance of Cooper's, condensed, but is said to be a record of facts gathered by a gentleman who is collecting material for a history of the upper Mississippi valley:—

A party of thirty Winnebagoes came down from the late scalp dance at which the tribe was gathered on the Trempeleau river, in the North, and encamped on French's Island, in the Mississippi river, just above the St. Paul railroad depot, at La Crosse.

The band was under the control of a well known chief of the Winnebagoes, named Wau-kee-se hoong-er-ser, or Snake Chief, who had two wives, Se-es-ka and He-nee-kee. Se-es-ka was about thirty years of age, graceful in appearance, with a pleasant look and interesting face. With whites she was a favorite, while with the Winnebagoes she was looked upon very kindly—indeed, adored with all the ardor of Indian fervor. Snake Chief was a noted warrior of his tribe. He was a powerful and brawny fellow, and when sober was peaceful and good natured; when drunk he was ugly and disagreeable. One of his favorite pastimes, when in this condition, was beating his wives.

On Friday last Snake Chief returned to his wigwam drunk. Se-es-ka was in the wigwam, and the chief commenced beating her over the head and shoulders. Driven to desperation, and unable longer to stand his brutality, Se-es-ka drew her knife and stabbed the chief twice, the blade penetrating the heart of the warrior, who died instantly, while the first notes of the death song were on his lips. The affair at once created a sensation among the Winnebagoes, who did not know how to act. They loved their chief and they loved their chieftan's wife. It is a well-known "regulation" among the Indians that when a man is slain, a relative must avenge his death by taking the life of the slayer.

Se-es-ka knew this. Some of the Winnebagoes urged her to fly, but she would not. With true Indian resignation she folded her blanket about her and sat down in her wigwam, facing the door, and awaited her avenger. It was believed by many, that He-nee-kee, the younger and favorite wife, would be the avenger, but she seemed to have no such intention. She mourned the loss of her husband, but took no steps further than to send a runner up the Trempeleau where Snake Chief's relatives were, to notify them of what had taken place. Meanwhile, Se-es-ka sat in her cabin chanting the death song, stoically indifferent to what was going on about her, and only talking when questions were asked her.

On Sunday morning an Indian from Trempeleau made his appearance in camp. He was known as Chan-no-ne-ga, and had evidently traveled without halting since he learned of the death of Snake Chief. Entering the camp, without a word, he walked solemnly to the place where the body of Snake Chief lay, took a long look at it, and then turned sullenly away. Nobody spoke to him, yet all watched with interest his movements. Deliberately loading his gun with buckshot, he uninterruptedly walked deliberately to the wigwam where Se-es-ka sat, she having remained there since the murder, took one look at the woman who loudly chanted the death song. Not a muscle of the woman's face moved to denote that she labored under any excitement, but she sat there quietly and calmly, her eyes moved upward, and her voice, as the uncouth song escaped her lips, steady and firm. She knew that the avenger was before her—that in another moment her spirit would leave its frail tenement of clay, and seek that of the Chief who had gone before her; yet no look or sign indicated that she feared the fate. Such is Indian stoicism and indifference.

The eyes of the two did not meet. In the face of Chan-no-ne-ga there was a look of mingled hate and revenge. Deliberately he raised his musket to his shoulder—deliberately he aimed it at the woman's head—coolly he fired. The report rang out through the Indian camp—the smoke cleared away—Se-es-ka still sat there—her blanket about her—her arms folded—but one side of her head was blown completely away—her spirit had fled, and the code of Indian justice was satisfied.

The murderer, with just a look to satisfy him that his work had been well done, shouldered his musket and walked deliberately out of the camp. Nobody spoke to him—nobody offered any interference, and stepping into his canoe he paddled to the shore and disappeared in the woods, leaving the Winnebagoes stupefied.

A CHEAP ICE PITCHER.—The following is a simple method of keeping ice water for a long time in a common pitcher:

Place between two sheets of paper (newspaper will answer, thick brown is better) a layer of cotton batting about half an inch in thickness, fasten the ends of paper and batting together, forming a circle, then sew or paste a crown over one end, making a box the shape of a stovepipe hat, minus the rim. Place this over an ordinary pitcher filled with ice water, making it deep enough to rest on the table, so as to exclude the air, and the reader will be astonished at the length of time his ice will keep and the water remain cold after the ice is melted.

HOT SUMMERS.—In 1132 the earth opened, and rivers and springs disappeared, in Alsace. The Rhine was dried up. In 1152 the heat was so great that eggs were cooked in the sand. In 1160, at the battle of Bela, a great number of soldiers died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an absolute failure of the crops of grass and oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the Seine, the Loire, the Rhine, and the Danube, were passed over dry footed. In 1393 and 1394 great numbers of animals fell dead, and the crops were scorched up. In 1440 the heat was excessive. In 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, the rivers were almost dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought all over Europe. In 1615, and 1616, the heat was overwhelming in France, Italy and the Netherlands. In 1646 there were fifty consecutive days of excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat. The same was the case in the first three years of the eighteenth century.

In 1718 it did not rain once from the month of April to the month of October. The crops were burned up, and the theatres were closed by the decree of the lieutenant of police. The thermometer marked 36 degrees Reaumer (113 of Fahrenheit.) In gardens which were watered, fruit trees flowered twice. In 1722 and 1724 the heat was extreme. 1747 the summer was very hot and dry, which absolutely calcined the crops. During seven months no rain fell. In 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1789, the heat was excessive.

In 1811, the year of the celebrated comet, the summer was very warm, and the wine delicious, even at Susenes. In 1818 the theatres in France and Great Britain remained closed for nearly a month, owing to the heat. In 1836 the Seine was almost dried up. In 1850, in the month of June, on the second appearance of the cholera, the thermometer marked 25 degrees centigrade. The highest temperature which man can support for a certain time varies from 40 to 45 degrees (104 to 113 Fahrenheit). Frequent accidents occur, however, at a less elevated temperature.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.—There is a whole volume of poetry in the following little sketch, which we find in the last number of Miss Barber's *Weekly*:

We met John on the stairs. He was carrying an old cradle, to be stowed away among what he termed "plunder," in the lumber room. One rocker was gone, and the wicker work of the sides broken; it was an old willowy affair, but yet we could not refrain from casting a sad look into its empty depths.

"Gone!" we said dreamily, "all gone!" What golden heads were once pillowed here, heads on which the curls grew moist in slumber, and the cheeks and lips flushed to the hue of rose leaves. When sleep broke, the silken fringed lids opened heavily from the slumberous eyes; smiles flitted like sunbeams over the face; the white fist was thrust into the mouth, and when mamma lifted the muslin and peeped to see if baby was sleeping, cooing and crowing was heard!

The little feet began to kick, out of pure delight, and kicked until both of the tiny red shoes were landed at the foot of the cradle. Where are those hands now? Some that were embrowned by vigorous manhood are sleeping on battle fields, some are bleached with time and cares; and they have grown sore and weary on the rough paths of life.

Perhaps some little one once tenderly rocked here, is sleeping in the coffin. Over it grows heartseases, and vigorous box and white candy-tuft, and the starry jasmine.

The bluebird flutters its bright wings through the willow boughs, and the cool wind whispers to the green leaves and grass blades on the grave. What of? Perhaps of its immortality. Sleep on little dreamless one. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

A MOTHER'S SOLILOQUY.—'Tis mine! Bound to me by a tie that death cannot sever.

That little heart shall never thrill with pleasure, or throb with pain, without a quick response from mine. I am the centre of its little world; its very life depends on my faithful care. It is my sweet duty to deck those dimpled limbs, to poise that tiny, trembling foot; yet stay! My duty ends not here! A soul looks forth from those blue eyes!

An undying spirit, that shall plume its wing for a ceaseless flight, guided by my erring hand!

The hot blood of anger may not poison the fount whence it draws its life, or the hasty words escape my lips in that pure presence. Wayward, passionate, impulsive; how shall I approach it, but with a hush upon my spirit and a silent prayer!

Oh, careless sentinel, slumber not at thy post of its trusting innocence!

Oh, reckless "sower of the seed" let not "the tares spring up!"

Oh, unskilful helmsman! how shalt thou pilot that little bark o'er life's tempestuous sea, safely to the eternal shore?

"'Tis ours!"

A father bends proudly over that little cradle! A father's love! how strong! how true! But, oh, not so tender as her's whose heart that babe hath lain beneath!

Fit me for the holy trust, oh, Good Shepherd, or fold it early to thy loving bosom!—*Fanny Fern.*

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 30, 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

IT WON'T DO.

Radicalism wishes to conceal its crimes under the smoke of Grant's cigar. It thinks that, like the ostrich, by hiding its head in the sand its body is concealed; but with the Radicals, as well as the ostrich, the *Rump* sticks out.

The Last Resort of Tyrants.

The Rump Congress is busily engaged in passing a law to distribute the firearms belonging to the United States among the negroes and carpet-baggers of the South. All the muskets in the United States will not perpetuate Radical rule, and the sooner Radicals make up their minds to this the better.

THE PROSPECT.

If there is any faith to be put in the "signs of the times" they certainly presage a glorious victory for Democracy over Radicalism and the Rump. Never were the skies brighter. The nominations of Seymour and Blair are cordially ratified in every part of the United States, and a feeling is displayed throughout the whole country which gives a prestige to our cause that must produce a triumph.

On the other hand, there is no enthusiasm in the Radical ranks. The nomination of Grant was a necessity for them—they had no hope of success but by bringing his military record to recruit the depleted ranks of Radicalism. The result shows their mistake. There has been scarcely a demonstration of Radical approbation since the nomination, and Grant is now travelling Westward so quietly that we can scarcely learn his whereabouts. The political fever has subsided in the Radical ranks, and all is still and lifeless. Even Grant's name creates no fervor.

The reason of all this is plain. The people are tired of Radical rule. In 1860 the Democratic party left a united country, free from national debt, free from national taxation. Eight years of Radicalism gives us a divided country, a national debt of three hundred millions of dollars, without any hope of its ever being reduced under Radical rule, and a taxation that paralyzes every effort of honest industry. Grant, so far as he is anything, is committed to this policy, and will perpetuate it.

Hence it is that even the name of Grant creates no enthusiasm. The people want, they are determined to have, a change. They want the Union restored—they want military governments, which cost eleven millions a month, abolished—they want the Freedman's Bureau, which keeps carpet-bag Yankees in office to feed lazy negroes out of our pockets, discontinued.

The people desire all this, and the Radicals are beginning to see it. Hence they have changed their tactics, and leaving Grant to take care of himself, have commenced to utter the vilest slanders against the Democratic candidate for President. Copperhead, rebels, traitor, and similar terms, are pressed into the service by these bread and butter patriots. Fortunately for Horatio Seymour he gave more efficient aid to President Lincoln in carrying on the war than any one man in the United States. And against these Radical slanders we put the letters, telegrams and speeches of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Governor Curtin, thanking Governor Seymour, in the strongest possible terms, for the efficient aid he rendered his country at the time of her greatest trial.

But Radicalism is doomed. The praise of Grant and the abuse of Seymour will be equally impotent before the practical common sense of the American people. We must have peace, we must have a restored government, and these blessings can only be secured by the downfall of Radicalism.

"Staging for the Million."

The Congressional Republicans, in connection with a Mr. W. E. Chandler and Horace Greeley, are about starting various musical choirs for the campaign, (first class negro minstrels,) with which they propose to sing and *banjo* Grant and Colfax into office.

We have not seen the "show-bills," but understand that the following programme will be introduced at the first entertainment:

GRAND SOIREE.

"We come with songs to greet you!"

The consolidated negro minstrelsy of Congress and the country will give one Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in New York city, (time and place not as yet decided upon,) when will be presented Songs, Choruses, Burlesques, Dances, Extravaganzas, Negro Delineations, &c., &c., &c., the whole under the special supervision of the Congressional Artistes, who take pleasure in announcing the following

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Opening Overture, (from La Shoddyite,) Entire Company.
2 Ballad—"The Hangman's Refrain," John A. Bingham.
"Oh, why should the law
Compel me to hang
A father, a mother, a maid!"
3 Chorus—"I'm Saddest When I Sing," Entire Company.
4 Indian War Dance. (In character.) Logan.
5 Ballad—"A *dark shade* rests on my bosom," Thaddeus Stevens.
6 Song—"The Rollicking Rake," Dan Sickles.
"Come listen to my ditty,
From Tippery town I steer,
Like every jolly good fellow,
I drink my lager beer,
Like every jolly good fellow,
I take my whisky clear;
I'm a rambling rake of poverty,
The son of a *gambo-leer*."
7 Refrain—"When this old hat was new." H. Greeley.
8 Sacred Melody—"Spooney Bill." B. F. Butler.
"Oh, my name is Spooney Bill.
And I am a dog's-meat man."
9 During the evening Mr. Butler will give several astounding exhibitions in *legerde-main*, including the great "dead-open and-shut" trick, showing how to pass money from one man's pocket into another's, and from a bank in New Orleans to one in Lowell; also, how to get out of a corked bottle and into Congress. J. G. Bennett will accompany Mr. Butler, with imitations on a Scotch fiddle.

PART II.

1 Chorus, "Why are these *bonds* so heavy!" Entire Company.
2 At the request of some of the most respectable families, Hiram Grant will exhibit a few steps from his celebrated "tangle leg break-down," (received recently, on Sunday p. m., with bursts of applause, in Washington, D C.) after which "Uncle Jessie" will entertain the audience with a few reminiscences of Hy's juvenile precocity, introducing, among others, the "Monkey" and "jack-ass" stories.
3 Grand feat with a spirometer, Herr Washburn.
4 Some heroes in blue, who have bled in the Quartermaster's Department, will sing "Where was I when the battle *rageth*!" and "Dear mother, I've come home to *eat*!"
5 Ditty—
"A windy, wrangling Alderman
With a stomach full of ale,"
Jas. Nye.
6 Trio—"Where now are the Hopes I Cherished?" Wade, Fenton and Curtin.
7 Duett—"Could Water for Me." Yates and Chandler.
8 Speech, Simpson Grant.
9 Song—"We Met *by Chance*," "Vienna" Schenck.
10 PANTOMINE—
Entitled "Ulyss Grant Riding a Mule, when a Youth, in a Circus"—
Ulyss Grant, Samuel Grant.
Ring-Master, Ignatius Donelly.
Mule, (without a competitor on any stage.) Washburne.
Clown, Byron Sunderland.
11 Song—(By request)—"I know a *Bank*." Butler,
12 A Small *Boy*, named Raymond, will now throw a series of Sommersaults.
13 Dance—"Pas-de-Spoils," Boutwell.
14 An Essay on the English Language. John Covode.
15 Song—By three months' men, and bounty jumpers, (with hair parted in the middle)—
"When we get to Washing—*ton*
Oh! won't we make the rebels run?"
16 Scriptural Representation.—Sampson slaying Philistines with the jawbone of an ass.
17 Impeachment Representation—Tom Williams slaying copperheads with a *similar weapon*.
18 Extravaganza—(With a flank movement.) Hy Grant—
"I'll fight it out on this here line."
19 Walk around and song by the entire company—
"Oh ain't I glad I got out ob de wilderness,
Out ob de wilderness—out ob de wilderness," &c.
20 Dance—(Grand tax-de-bonds)—Garfield.
21 The whole to conclude with the side-splitting farce, entitled—
"IMPEACHMENT, OR, IF WE ONLY HAD HIM!"
A-brow-beating man from Dutch Gap, Benny Butler.
Ad-Interim, H. U. S. S. Grant.
Ad-Out-erim, Ned Stanton.
Carpet-baggers, Scallawags, &c., &c., &c.

EXPLODED LIES.—The *N. Y. Sun*, a leading Republican paper of New York, speaking of the shameless lies now being circulated by Radical journals in regard to Horatio Seymour, is forced to caution them that their falsehoods will be all exploded to the great ultimate damage of their party. It says:

"We trust that in common fairness they will not attempt to conceal the fact that during the same period Governor Seymour promptly furnished all the troops called for from the State of New York, and even received the special thanks of President Lincoln for this timely aid, and for the cordial feeling manifested in his communications to the national government."

The Radicals feel that they have no chance of electing Grant except by the most reckless lying; but before they get through with the campaign the people will see all their falsehoods exploded, and the last prop knocked from under their sinking candidates.

The Herald's Predictions.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Polk.

"Of the nomination of Mr. Polk we hardly know how to speak seriously. A more ridiculous, contemptible and forlorn candidate was never put forth by any party.

"The singular result of all these laughable doings of the Democracy in Baltimore will be the election of Henry Clay by a larger majority than ever was received by Jackson or Harrison."—*New York Herald, May* 31, 1844.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Taylor.

"There is every probability that General Taylor will be defeated in November, and that General Cass will most likely be the successful candidate, as Mr. Polk was four years ago."—*N. Y. Herald, Sept.* 5, 1848.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Pierce.

From an article entitled "General Scott—Prospect of his nomination and Election:"—'Finally, as General Scott is to be the Whig candidate upon General Taylor's platform, the Democrats might as well prepare to meet him. They will get no other candidate from the Whigs, and they will find no other, as parties now stand, so hard to beat. In a word, General Scott will be nominated, and without letters, promises, principles or pledges, he may be elected."—*N. Y. Herald, May* 12, 1852.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Buchanan.

"This day week, on Tuesday, 13th inst., we are to have in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, those preliminary battles against the demoralized Democracy which are destined to culminate in a regular Waterloo defeat to Mr. Buchanan on the great day in November. There is, in other words, an ominous rolling of popular thunder along the whole Western horizon which indicates in the October elections a heavier Fremont tornado than that which has recently swept over the Eastern frontier States of Maine, &c."—*N. Y. Herald, October* 7, 1856.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Lincoln.

"The defeat of Lincoln, and the fanatical Northern Abolitionists who hoped to triumph with him, is certain."—*N. Y. Herald, Aug.* 20, 1860.

The Herald Predicts the Defeat of President Seymour.

"The die is cast." The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant * * * Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.—*N. Y. Herald, July* 10, 1868.

From the foregoing list of predictions it is evident that the *New York Herald* is not a prophet to be relied upon.

The Radicals are pluming themselves upon the accession to their ranks of the *Herald* in the present Presidential campaign, but if that journal is to be taken as the *ne plus ultra* of all that is reliable in politics, we are content that they shall enjoy the association, and take to themselves all the consolation it can afford them. We do not pretend to be prophets, nor are we the sons of prophets, but we will venture the prediction that after the November election the *Herald* will be found as much in error as to results as the above list shows it to have been heretofore.

While on the subject of political prophecies, it may not be out of place to advert to two incidents that have already transpired, which, if they do not prove as much as the predictions of the *Herald*, will at least suggest a subject for thought and speculation on future events.

It will be remembered that the Radicals, at the Chicago Convention in April last, as is usual with them, exerted themselves to the utmost to produce something in the way of spectacular effect, something that would startle the delegates, and, as a consequence, produce a tremendous sensation and electrify the whole nation, from the Aroostook to the Columbia river. Among the many devices on the occasion referred to, was that of producing a live *dove*, artistically *painted* red, white and blue, which, at an opportune moment, was let loose within the walls of the building where the Convention assembled.—The poor affrighted bird flew round the room several times, amid the wild shouts and hurrahs of the multitude, hoping to find *peace*; but, finding none, finally came in contact with the gas jet, and immediately fell to the floor, scorched and dying. This unexpected turn in the sensational affair, caused the instant suppression of the applause which, up to that time, was deafening. Not a word was uttered for several minutes by any one, all looking as blank as vacancy itself. It was evident that the omen was one that boded ill luck to the conspirators in session, all of whom thought that sure defeat awaited them next November.

As an offset to the above incident, the following is not without its significance: In Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 17th inst., the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Club unfurled a magnificent flag, and flung it to the breeze, with the names of Seymour and Blair inscribed thereon, together with the immortal words of Cass—"Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank when the tempest closes around him." While the air was rent with the exultant shouts of the vast multitude, a beautiful white dove made its appearance, without pre-concert, but of its own accord, and perched upon the staff that bore the flag, and remained there for some time. This pleasing and *legitimate* incident was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, who could not fail to interpret it as an omen of good in the future. It teaches, if it teaches anything, the fact that not in the ranks of Radicalism is peace to be found; nor in the administration of the government by the Radicals and carpet-baggers who now infest the halls of the National Legislature, can that peace be found so much sought after by the victims of worse than Russian despotism in this once happy, but now afflicted country. It surely portends the signal defeat of the cohorts of the Radical conspiracy against the Constitution and liberties of the people of all the States. It means "no North, no South, no East, no West," but one undivided country. It is "the hand-writing on the wall," the "*mene, mene tekel, Upharsin*," which records the doom of those who have trampled in the dust every principle of right guaranteed by a written Constitution to a sovereign and independent people; of those whose political and moral turpitude is so rank that "it smells to heaven," and calls for vengeance and rebuke. It means the end of the reign of terror inaugurated by the tyrants who have usurped powers not delegated to them as members of the National Legislature, and who, in their blind fury, have forgotten that they are the servants of the people. It means the triumph of the Democratic candidates in November next, when the people will, in the majesty of their power, rescue the country from the hands of those who have proved unfaithful in all things for the past seven or eight years, and whose only desire is to perpetuate their power, even at the sacrifice of their country's liberties, mountains of treasure and rivers of blood.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Clearfield, Pa., July 21, 1868.

Democrats of Pennsylvania:

THE HOUR FOR WORK HAS COME!

We earnestly invite you to organize for victory.

Attention to details, persevering energy, organization and discipline will bring triumph to your principles.

Zeal and perseverance in *every* Democrat, and thorough organization in *every* locality, are the true roads to success.

Superficial effort, noise and parade are valueless. The stake is a mighty one, and must be won by systematic work and business-like energy.

Pennsylvania is the battle-ground. At the October election the enemy will make their most determined contest.

You occupy the post of honor—the vanguard of the Democratic party. You have proven your ability to carry the State; and individual effort, faith in your principles and courage in their maintenance *now*, will enable you to count your majority by tens of thousands.

The drift of the tide is toward you; changes are abundant; and it is apparent that the political revulsion now in progress will end in the utter overthrow of Radicalism.

Let us labor to deserve so propitious a result.

We invoke you, then, to energetic action, to close attention to the details of your organization, to the formation of clubs, to the conversion of voters, to the enthusiastic support of your candidates—SEYMOUR, the statesman, and BLAIR, the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the symbols of change, the representatives of of hatred to Radicalism, and extending the hand of fellowship to all who will aid us in saving the Republic, Conservatives and Democrats will move forward under their banner, as a mighty phalanx, united, determined and irresistible.

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The Radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagances and their crimes. Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted, your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed and your Government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be, A GOVERNMENT OF WHITE MEN; EQUAL TAXATION; ONE CURRENCY FOR ALL.

Organize! Organize! Organize!
To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

RECALL THE TROOPS.—Seven States have already passed under the Radical yoke. They are "reconstructed" as well as the most malignant, rebel-hating radical heart can wish. These carpet bag misrepresentatives are in their seats in Congress, drawing five thousand dollars a year, and plotting against the peace of the land. The negroes are supreme. The white man is disfranchised and debased. The Radicals are in complete possession of political power in all these States, yet the troops have not been withdrawn from a single one of them. It will be recollected that Grant some time ago, on the admission of Arkansas, issued an ostentatious order directing the withdrawal of his soldiers "as soon as practicable." But not a soldier has been withdrawn. It never was the intention of Grant and the Radicals in Congress to withdraw a single man until after the November election. Before long the soldiers will be ordered from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, where the Radicals will not need them, for service in the seven "reconstructed States." The Radical promise to recall the soldiers was not made to be kept. Grant's order was equally false. The soldiers are needed by the Radicals for the election next November, and to drill the black brigades of militia about to be armed and equipped under Paine's infamous bill. One thousand negroes, drilled and disciplined by the regular soldiers, armed and equipped with Springfield muskets, and furnished with a battery of artillery, are to be employed in every Southern Congressional district to overawe the peaceful and unarmed citizens, and to carry the election at the point of the bayonet. Until this part of the Radical conspiracy against the liberties of the people is fully accomplished, the army will remain in the Southern States, and will fully execute the will of its master, the Radical candidate for President of the United States.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

..A Georgia correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* suggests a Democratic test election for Seymour and Blair, the polls to be opened on the 15th of August, and remain open one week, at convenient places in every county in the United States—returns to be made to the Central Committee of each State. If an overwhelming vote is cast it will send consternation into the Radical ranks, and cheer the hearts of all on the side of constitutional liberty.

Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Gen. Frank P. Blair's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice President:

General G. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York. I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most heartily concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties, have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or disturbed by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union; have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury and the great writ of *habeas corpus*, shields of safety for every citizen, which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever, in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying, even to a full legal Congress, the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal. In order to make this barbarism supreme, the military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people in the elections of last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth by his bayonets, he exclaiming "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw" was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts already pronounced upon in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically exercised by the election of the Democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio Michigan, Connecticut, and other States, have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people; it is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court; it is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principles of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway, and supercede our time-honored institutions. The national will says the Constitution must be restored, and this will of the people again prevails. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution, who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism, and the usurpation of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course; this is the only road to peace; it will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people at the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

..Greeley says that "truth will out.' Certainly, but not from his mouth.

..The tax on whisky has been reduced to accommodate General Hiram Grant on his Western tour.

..Beecher compares Grant to Washington; we presume because Grant has been successful at Brandywine.

..An admirer of Hiram Ulysses Grant says "he is rich in stable common sense." That means he can "talk horse."

..Democratic jollifications seem to be the go everywhere. From Maine to California, and from Canada to the Rio Grande, there has been one universal bonfire and illumination, and salute after salute fired in honor of Seymour and Blair.

Terrible Flood in Maryland.

Great Destruction of Life and Property.

The most destructive flood that has ever visited Baltimore and vicinity occurred on the 24th inst. Many of the streets of that city were flooded their entire length, and everything in the shape of movable property was borne to destruction by the current. A city passenger car was swept from the track and several of the passengers drowned. At Ellicott City, formerly Ellicott's Mills, the destruction of life and property was immense. Telegraph communication north was cut off, and the railroads leading to Baltimore were all more or less damaged.

Monday's papers furnish the following particulars of this appalling calamty:

The losses by the flood will foot up several millions of dollars. The following firms are among the sufferers: Heald & Co.'s tannery, $20.000; Denmans & Son's machine shop, $5,000; Armstrong & Co., soap and candle factory, and Hartial, Woods, Weeks & Co., sugar refinery, $30,000; Fisher Brothers, importers, about $10,000 in sugar and molasses. Bentley, Larabee & Co.'s iron foundry gave way and the west walls fell, causing a heavy loss. Many private houses were more or less damaged; also Warfield & Co.'s Monument Flour Mills. A large quantity of sugar and molasses on the dock was washed away and destroyed. A number of wharves were partially washed away, involving heavy damage. A number of streets were badly damaged, being washed in deep gullies by the current. Nine bridges over Jones' Falls, on different streets, were swept away. At Ellicott's Mills the destruction of life and property is great. Thirty houses were swept away, some containing families who were carried with the current and drowned. Several bodies have been recovered to-day at and near the Relay House, about eight miles below. The following are reported drowned at Ellicott City: Wm. Patterson, wife and son, Mrs. Farren and two grand children, Fanny and Emma Duval, Wm. Reese, wife, son and daughter, the family of Dr. Owens, and a number of others, names not given.

The losses of property at Ellicott City are: Gambrell's Lower Patapsco flour mill was entirely swept away, and the upper mill partially destroyed. The Granite cotton mill of Benj. Defard, some of the walls of which were twenty feet thick, and which cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, is a total ruin. Gray's large cotton factory is also considerably damaged. The Union cotton mill, a half mile above Ellicott City, was badly damaged and much cotton lost. The stores of George C. Bradley and Jos. H. Lishan, with all their goods, were swept away. The Avalon Mill and iron works, near the Relay House, were swept away.

Several days must elapse before an accurate estimate of the loss can be made. The loss of life in Baltimore city not positively known to exceed four; only that number of bodies yet found. There is no doubt that some were swept in the river.

STILL LATER.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—An immense number of persons are out to-day from all parts of the city viewing the inundated districts, and thousands are at work cleaning and making repairs of streets, pavements, &c., and gathering up articles floated away. Furniture of all kinds, pianos, tables, chairs and every conceivable article constitute the debris. An immense amount of flour, grain, whisky, sugar, molasses and cotton was also lost.

The distress of people and the suffering is heartrending. Many cellars are still filled with water, and fears are entertained that it may cause sickness. Thousands of laborers are at work and more wanted.

The subject is now being seriously agitated to change the channel of Jones' falls, and turn it outside the city, which would cost seven or ten millions of dollars. Five dead bodies were picked up near Fort Carroll today. It is impossible yet to ascertain the the number of lives lost. It was first rumored about so many persons losing their lives in the Granite factory at Ellicott city. Only one or two perished in the works, but the entire building and machinery are totally destroyed. The Northern Central trains are only able to run from Cockeysville, stages bringing and taking out passengers. The Baltimore and Ohio road continues interrupted beyond the Relay House, but the Washington branch runs. It will be some time before the cars on the Northern Central and Ohio roads run through.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. [jul.9.-1m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—C. T. Roberts is Agent for the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. Selling at city retail prices. Call and see at the Clock, Watch and Jewelry Store, High street, Ebensburg. C. T. Roberts is the Agent for the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. Selling at city retail prices.—Come and get one. High street, Ebensburg, at the Clock, Watch and Jewelry Store. C. T. Roberts is Agent for the HOWE SEWING MACHINES. Selling at city retail prices.

Parties wanting a good Sewing Machine will do well to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as he keeps all the needles, oil, thread, etc., which are hard to get if you buy your Sewing Machines from any but local agents.
Ebensburg, July 23, 1868.-1m.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—WAGON, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Having taken the Wagonmaking Shop recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Lichty, (who still remains in their employ,) the subscribers are prepared to manufacture light and heavy WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, and other vehicles, and will guarantee all work done by them to be perfectly substantial, neat and satisfactory, while their prices will be as moderate as those of any manufacturer in the country. Repairing of all kind done promptly and done well. Give us a call if you need any work in our line.
THOMAS T. WILLIAMS & BRO.
Ebensburg, June 25, 1868.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—Having opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the shop formerly occupied by R. D. Thomas, a few doors east of A. A. Barker's store, the subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the rest of mankind that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Gent's and Youths' wearing apparel in the latest style of the art, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. Persons needing work in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call. DAVID J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, April 9, 1868.-tf.

CAUTION.—Owing to circumstances I am compelled to notify the public that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted by my husband, Elias D. Jones, nor by any member of the family without my written order. JANE JONES.
Ebensburg, July 23, 1868.-3t.

STAR AGRICULTURAL Works.—THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of General Agricultural Machinery, comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines, "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers, "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers, Circular Cross-cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Horse Hay Forks, Corn and Feed Mills, Power Corn Shellers, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER, which, as lately improved, we claim is far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable, simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most inexperienced, and will do its work with marvellous rapidity and perfection, and with comparatively the least demand upon the strength of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to THOROUGHLY CLEAN THE GRAIN under almost any combination of difficulties, and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable and safe as with the ordinary machines it is annoying and frequently destructive of health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sale by our agents and dealers generally. For full particulars, send for our Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE!
WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. SMOKERS AND CHEWERS FOR FIFTY YEARS CURED. Price Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED. Something new.—Every family wants it. Galvanic Silver Plating Fluid. Received 1st premium at Paris Exposition. Send 60 cts. for sample. HARRIS & Co., 32 North 5th st., Phila., Pa.

THE SUCCESS
Of the ONE DOLLAR SALE a Revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such articles as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c. Our terms to Agents are superior to those of any other firm, as our circular will show. Those getting up clubs can secure a piece of Sheeting, Watch, Dress, Sewing Machine, &c., FREE OF COST.

A check describing an article to be sold for a Dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2, 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10, sent by mail. Send money by Registered letter. Circulars mailed free to any address. Agents wanted everywhere.
Address HARRIS & PLUMMER,
34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

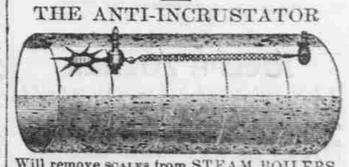
Proof of our statement that we have made A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION IN TRADE
can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of SMALL CONCERNS to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert some of our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to GIVE BETTER GOODS AND GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE BUSINESS.

We sell every description of DRY & FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c., for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR. Circulars sent to any address free.
PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Sumner St., Boston.

We are prepared to receive Advertisements for
A New List of FIFTY NEWSPAPERS
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST
EMBRACING
CALIFORNIA,
OREGON,
NEVADA,
AND THE TERRITORIES OF
MONTANA,
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Also, a new List of Newspapers, by which we can insert an Advertisement occupying an inch of space, in
250 NEWSPAPERS,
For 40 cents each per Month.
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THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR



Will remove SCALES from STEAM BOILERS and keep them CLEAN, render the Boiler less liable to EXPLOSION, AND CAUSING A GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

These INSTRUMENTS have been in SUCCESSFUL use during the last TWO YEARS in many of the LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS of Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, from which the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of their WONDERFUL SAVING OF FUEL AND LABOR have been received.

PARTIES having BOILERS would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc. JOHN FAREIRA, Pres't
EZRA LUKENS, Sec'y and Treas. [ju.4. 3m.

TOM. P. DAVIS,
WITH
BOYD & STROUD,
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS,
No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 30, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EDITORIALITIES, LOCAL AND GENERAL.—

A servant girl at the Mountain House, Cresson, we are told, died very suddenly on Sunday last.

Why is the handsomest young lady in Ebensburg like a hinge? Because she is something to adore.

Our friend Huff, now of Greensburg, spent a day with us not long since, and was greeted by all his old friends "on sight."

Our down town neighbor, Edward Glass, Esq., who has been suffering seriously from protracted illness, is now, we are pleased to say, slowly convalescing.

It is alleged by persons competent to judge, that the wheat crop of Cambria this year will more than double the yield of last season. The same will hold good in regard to neighboring counties.

The barn of Daniel Shrader, in Sewickly township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning on Sunday week, and barn, wheat, hay, machinery, etc., to the value of fifteen hundred dollars, were destroyed.

A fracas occurred between Wm. Lane and Thos. H. Fagen, two plasterers in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, which resulted in the latter beating the former so brutally that he died almost instantly. Fagen arrested.

A German resident of Yoder township, named John Widman, fell from the iron bridge near the Cambria Iron Co.'s store, Johnstown, on Saturday week, and received injuries which caused his death the next evening.

The painters art has made a great improvement in the outward appearance of the Town Hall, which is now one of the finest looking buildings in our town. Messrs. John Stough and Jerry Fegan did the work, and they have certainly done it well.

Mr. John Skelly, of Blacklick township, was thrown from a horse, on Saturday last, and received a severe fracture of the hip-bone. The injury is of a serious character, and as he is a man of some seventy years of age, his recovery may be considered doubtful.

A Scotch miner named John Hodgets, while intoxicated, fell or lay down upon the railroad track near the Johnstown station, on Monday night week, and was run over and instantly killed by the mail train west about half-past ten o'clock. His body was horribly mangled.

The house of Dr. D. D. Taylor, at Irwin, Westmoreland county, was entered through a window, by burglars on the night of the 17th inst., ether administered to the Doctor while sleeping, and a pocket-book containing eleven hundred dollars abstracted from under his pillow. No clue to the perpetrators.

"Tad" Lincoln in imitation of boys who never had a President for their father, attempted to jump on a passing freight train at Cresson, on Monday week, but his hold slipped, and had it not been for the timely aid of a gentleman who stood near, he would have fell under the wheels and most probably have been killed.

Mrs. Kate Moore, of Bell township, Westmoreland county, was noticed going into an old cooper shop at Huff's saltworks, one day not long since, and shortly after the dead body of a child was found secreted in the wells near the building. The child is supposed to have died from neglect or violence, and Mrs. Moore, who has been separated from her husband for two years, is supposed to be the inhuman mother. Not yet arrested.

AN UNFORTUNATE TRAIN.—*Two Smash Ups and Serious Injury of the Engineer and Fireman.*—A freight train west on the Pa. R. R. ran off the track between Cresson and Gallitzin, on Sunday night last, and some five or six cars were sadly demoralized by the operation. Two travellers who were migrating on the "free gratis for nothing" principle, we are told, were buried in the wreck, but fortunately escaped with a few scratches. After several hours' severe labor the train, or that portion of it not demoralized, was got in running order and proceeded on its way, but when in the vicinity of Wilmore on Monday morning, owing to the fact that no flagman had given the required warning, it came in collision with the pusher of the local freight east, which for some purpose had passed on to the western track, and the result of this collision was the serious injury of the engineer of the train, David Randolph, and the fireman, John Flanagan, as well as the almost total demolition of four of the cars and the engine attached to the train. The pusher also sustained considerable damage. The train engine was thrown from the track and almost broken to pieces, and how the engineer and fireman escaped with their lives seems to us a mystery. Randolph bore but few outward injuries, yet it was feared that he was injured internally to an extent that might eventually prove fatal. Flanagan, who was held by the machinery for an hour or two before he could be extricated, had one of his arms broken and the flesh on his thigh, by which he was held, badly lacerated. Both the injured men were taken to Altoona, where they reside.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGES.—During the past ten days or two weeks there has been quite a number of complaints made in regard to an offence for which it is hard to conceive a motive, much less form an excuse. Several ladies have had very valuable dresses ruined in consequence of vitriol having been thrown upon the skirts of them while promenading our streets, but thus far it is not publicly known who the miscreants are who have engaged in this nefarious and hellish business. One or two links, however, have been obtained in the chain of evidence, and we may yet have the satisfaction of announcing that the base wretches who could conceive and execute such dastardly outrages are serving the State in capacities for which they are best fitted and certainly most worthy and deserving.

TO BE REVIVED.—We have no direct authority for the assertion, but from what we see and what we hear we are led to believe that the *Alleghanian* newspaper, which gave up the ghost some five months ago, is to be resurrected, and will probably make its appearance next week. Mr. Hutchinson is to be aided in the publication by Mr. Ed. James, and with two such competent printers, clever editors, and deserving fellows, we certainly hope that the *Alleghanian* will henceforth be a permanent and paying institution. We fear, however, that the defeat of Grant, which is as certain as fate, will consign the *Alleghanian*, as well as its party, to a death that will never know another resurrection.

ON A VISIT.—Our venerable friend, Mr. Michael Hughes, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., now of New York, is spending a few days on the mountain. Also, our young friend, Mr. P. V. Rodrigue, of the house of Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, New York, is on a visit to Ebensburg. We trust they may both derive benefit from the wholesome air of the mountain region.

GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS.—Below are the names of those who have been drawn to serve as jurors at the September term of our county Court.

Grand Jurors.

George Walters, White twp., Foreman.
Allegheny—Francis A. Storm.
Carroll—John C. Eckenrode.
Chest—Daniel Eckenrode, John Gill.
Clearfield—John E. McMullin.
Croyle—Joseph W. Pringle.
Conemaugh Bor.—Christ. Hecker, John Stormer, Adam Rowland.
Ebensburg Bor.—John Lloyd.
Johnstown Bor.—Peter Hornick, Robert B. Gageby, Robert Parsons.
Millville Bor.—Patrick Graham, Samuel Yocum, Jacob Marsh.
Munster—Jacob Glass.
Susquehanna—Henry Miller.
Summerhill—Henry Walters.
Taylor—Jacob Hoover.
White—Daniel Donnelly.
Yoder—William Eldridge.

Traverse Jurors—First Week.

Allegheny—Pat'k Braniff, John Connery, Charles McManamy.
Blacklick—Abraham Makin.
Clearfield—Thomas Adams, Jr., Timothy Cauley, Samuel Will.
Conemaugh—Alex Cover, Jacob Singer.
Conemaugh Bor—S. D. Canan, Nicholas Freidhoff, William Miller, William Young.
Chest Springs Bor.—S. M. Douglass.
Carroll—Thomas Eager, Simon Litzinger, Peter Noel, Wm. Weakland.
Chest—Nicholas Helfrick.
Gallitzin—Michael Conrad.
Johnstown Bor.—Charles Barnes, Isaac Chandler, John Litz, Wm. P. Patton.
Loretto Bor.—Michael Levy.
Millville Bor.—Joseph Burrell, Evan G. Lewis, John Perry.
Richland—George Conrad, Moses Kring.
Summerhill—Mich'l Braniff, Mathew Biter, Jacob Emigh.
Susquehanna—Theodore Baker.
Taylor—Abraham Angus, M. A. Brown, John B. Laughry, Jacob R. Miller, John Slick, Jeremiah Vaughn.
Washington—Joseph Behe, Jas. Conrad, John Wilkin.
White—Joseph Bardine, Benjamin Beers, John Gates.
Yoder—George Beam, Sr., Elias Crissman.

Traverse Jurors—Second Week.

Allegheny—John C. Bradley, Washington Douglass, James J. Kaylor.
Blacklick—Lewis Edwards, A. R. Longenecker.
Carroll—Wm. Arble, John Bender, John Fresh, John J. Weakland.
Carrolltown Bor.—E. L. Binder, Henry Scanlon, Esq., D. C. Wetzel.
Cambria Bor.—David Burket, Dan'l McDonald.
Cambria—Evan R. Morgan, William D. Pryce.
Conemaugh Bor.—William Cushon, Jesse Patterson.
Croyle—William D. Pringle.
Chest—Paul Yahner.
Ebensburg Bor.—William Day.
Johnstown Bor—Elijah Butler, Thos. R. Kimmell, John T. Llewellyn, Charles W. Lewis, James H. Mitchell.
Jackson—William Byers.
Loretto—Joseph Herzog, Sylvester Little.
Millville Bor.—John Barkley, Chas. Colbert, Archibald Noland.
Munster—Dennis Farren, Peter Kaylor.
Richland—David Costlow, Sam'l Flenner, George Shaffer.
Susquehanna—John Mannion.
Taylor—Wm. L. Galbraith, Wm. Hoover, William A. Krise.
White—Mathias Kessler, David Younkin.
Wilmore Bor.—John M'Colgan.
Washington—G. W. Mullin, P. McGough.
Yoder—Aaron Croyle, Jacob Seigh.

BLAIR COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic County Convention, which assembled in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday of last week, placed in nomination the following most excellent ticket—one which may not, but should be, elected to a man: Assembly—James Funk, Duncansville; Register and Recorder—Captain Frank Cassiday, Newry; County Commissioner—H. Fettinger, Altoona City; County Treasurer—Martin Bechtel, Hollidaysburg; County Auditor—William McGonigal, Tyrone; Poor Director—James Stevens, Juniata Township; District Attorney—Samuel Woodkok, Altoona City. Col. J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg; Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Altoona, and Sam'l. P. McFadden, Hollidaysburg, were chosen Conferees, and Hon. John Cresswell, Hollidaysburg, made Chairman of the County Committee.

A COMPLETE STOCK.—In the way of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, notions, etc., no more ample stock has ever been brought to Ebensburg than is now in store at the establishment of Messrs. Lemmon & Murray, and no assortment combines more fully variety, freshness and superiority. Add to this the fact that the proprietors are enabled to sell all goods at just as reasonable figures as they can be bought anywhere, and it is not saying too much to assert that Messrs. Lemmon & Murray are fully prepared to supply the wants of all persons in Northern Cambria. Their new stock of jewelry is very handsome, and their facilities for purchasing photograph albums enables them to sell these articles cheaper than any other dealers in the county. See their advertisement and then go and see their stock.

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.—A number of our citizens witnessed on Monday the operation of one of these machines in a field belonging to Mr. Barker, adjoining town.—The machine worked admirably, and cut and laid the rye (and it was a heavy crop) in the speediest and neatest possible manner. The machine is called the "Valley Chief," and is manufactured at Mount Joy, Lancaster county. This one is the first that has ever been introduced into this county, and in the estimation of competent judges is far superior to any Reaper and Mower ever used here. Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., is the agent in this county for the manufacturers of this machine, and can give all needful information in regard to it.

GRAND CONCERT.—To our town subscribers, who receive their papers on Wednesday afternoons, we wish to give a word of reminder in regard to the proposed concert this (Wednesday) evening, at the Court House in this place. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. M. Kerr, who contemplate entertaining our citizens on this occasion *only*, are members of the renowned Continental troupe—the best band of vocalists now extant—and will appear in regular Continental costume, and sing some of the finest musical selections in their own inimitable style. No one should fail to attend the Concert this evening.

A LARGE and choice stock of Groceries is just being received at the very cheap cash store of M. L. Oatman. This is the place to buy any thing in the grocery line cheaper than any where else in Ebensburg. Where every person buys must surely be the place to buy right. Goods are received every day and always fresh. The metropolitan oil is made and sold at same place.

JUST RECEIVED.—Twenty cases of fresh canned Tomatoes just received at the cheap cash store of M. L. Oatman.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.—We have been presented by Mr. T. J. Chapman, A. M., County Superintendent, with a copy of his report for the year ending June 1st, 1868. We give below such portions of it as we can find space for in our columns. After alluding to the fact that he has been only commissioned since October 5th, 1867, and that he was forced to go to work without any time in which to survey the work before him, Mr. Chapman goes on to treat of the educational progress which has been made in the county during the year ending with the above date. This portion of his report we give entire:

HOUSES.—A number of school houses have been built during the year. These are all decided improvements upon the style of houses which has usually obtained in this county.—The new house in Millville, mentioned in last year's report as in course of erection, was completed in time for the term commencing last October. It is of brick, two good stories in hight, roofed with slate, and surmounted with a cupola and bell. The halls, staircases, recitation rooms, etc., are in projections at two opposite ends of the building. The building stands in a large lot which is enclosed by a good fence, and contains such outhouses as are necessary. The school house is warmed by heaters placed in the basement. The house contains four school rooms which are provided with desks and seats of the latest improved patterns, with large blackboards of liquid slating, with outline maps, cards, charts, etc.—The cost of the building was about $16,000.—The fact is, Millville has set a laudable example for other districts to follow.

And they seem to be following it. Johnstown has just completed a new house, the very counterpart of that in Millville. Its cost was about the same. Public school is now taught in it. Two new houses were erected in Allegheny township during the year. These are as good country school houses as can be found anywhere—large, airy, light, well ventilated, well painted inside and out, substantially built, provided with good seats, blackboards, etc., and last, but not least, properly located. The other districts that have built during the year are—Chest 1, Jackson 1, Conemaugh 1, Summerhill 1, Taylor 2, Washington 1, Susquehanna 2, Richland 2. These have all done well, and speak noble words for the interest which our people feel in the cause of popular education.

SCHOOLS.—Our schools, so far as I could discover in visiting them, and from what I could learn by inquiries, have done reasonably well. Some of them have done very well indeed; others, of course, not so well. There have been very few, if any, cases of decided failure. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed concerning a few of the teachers; but when was this otherwise? As good an illustration as I can give of the success of our schools during the year, is the fact that the per cent. of attendance in 71 schools of which I made memoranda was a fraction over 70. These schools were not selected cases, but were taken just as they came, and represent, I believe, a very fair average of all. I should have been pleased to make note of the per cent. of attendance of all the schools that I visited, but a number were visited during the first month of the term, of a number of others the report books were not in the school house, and could not be consulted, and in a few instances the reports were not made out.

EXAMINATIONS.—Owing to causes which I mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, I proceeded at once, after receiving my commission, to hold examinations. My first public examination was held Oct. 9th. As I had not time to devise or even think of any other method of examining, I adopted the plan of my predecessor. Indeed, a better has not yet suggested itself to my mind. Examinations had been advertised for Millville and Johnstown on the 3d and 4th days of October, and in the interim between the resignation of Mr. Condon and the appointment of a superintendent in his place, Mr. S. B. M'Cormick was authorized by the Department to hold those examinations, his proceedings to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the superintendent when one should be appointed. Mr. M'C. examined and granted certificates to 42 persons. On my accession to office, I approved of his proceedings. During the year 59 male and 153 female applicants were examined, and two males and two females were rejected. Of the whole number examined 34 had never taught.

CERTIFICATES.—Of the persons to whom certificates were granted, 194 hold provisional certificates, 4 hold Professional certificates issued by my predecessor and endorsed by myself, 5 have Professional certificates granted by myself, and 5 possess Permanent certificates.

VISITATIONS.—The season was well advanced before I was ready to begin my visitations.—During the course of the winter I visited 167 schools, and spent on an average one hour and a half in each school. In addition to filling the column of items in the note book furnished by the Department, I made such other memoranda of the appearance, progress and conduct of the schools as suggested themselves to my mind. I usually made a short address to the pupils, and gave the teachers such directions as I tho't proper. In the course of these duties I travelled over 1600 miles, mostly on foot. Wherever I have been, I have been uniformly treated with kindness and respect.

OTHER SCHOOLS.—Last summer three Normal Schools were established in the county—one at Johnstown, under A. C. Johnson, A. M., one at Ebensburg, in charge of Miss C. A. Horne, and one at Loretto, taught by Miss Lizzie Marshall. These schools were all well attended, and effected a good work among our teachers.

At Loretto is an excellent school for females conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. This pleasant village is also the seat of St. Francis' college, a Roman Catholic institution, of which Rev. A. J. Brown is President. This school is in a flourishing condition. It had, for the term ending July 1st, a corps of 12 professors, and an attendance of 94 boarding students. Arrangements are making for more extensive accommodations for the fall term.

Denominational schools are kept up "all the year round" in some parts of the county. Thus the German Roman Catholics have a school in Conemaugh borough which has over 200 pupils. The German Lutherans have a school in Johnstown, which is very largely attended.

By the munificence of the Cambria Iron Co. night schools were established last fall, one in Cambria borough, under Mr. J. A. Harrold, and one in Conemaugh borough, under Mr. A. C. Johnson. These schools were kept in operation for several months. The thanks of many an otherwise neglected boy are due the generosity of this corporation.

INSTITUTES.—Our County Institute was held in January, commencing the sixth day of the month. It was a success. We had a large attendance under the circumstances, and our teachers went away gratified and benefited.—For lecturers at the Institute we had Cyrus Elder, Samuel Singleton, S. S. Jack and S. G. Boyd; for instructors, S. S. Jack, S. G. Boyd, J. F. Condon, Sam'l Singleton, Geo. W. Cope, and Dr. D. W. Evans. Our sessions were well attended by the public, and I am safe in saying that the Institute wrought a good work outside of our profession. District Institutes were maintained in quite a number of districts thro' the winter. They had a good effect upon the teachers who participated in them.

Mr. Chapman then compliments the press of the county upon the alacrity it has ever shown in aiding the cause of education, pays a merited tribute to the "Teachers' Advocate," charges the pulpit with shameful and astonishing indifference in this important particular, reviews at some length the obstacles in the way of improvement, which he classifies under the heads of low salaries, short terms and ungraded salaries, and concludes his report with a few suggestions which we deem of sufficient importance to publish in full:

The first and second of the difficulties under which we labor can be properly remedied only by MORE MONEY. And we haven't got any more money. Cambria county now pays a higher rate of taxation than any other county in the State. She does this cheerfully, because the education of her children is the one object dearest to her heart. And where is the money to come from? We think that money for the support of public schools should be levied by an equalized rate of taxation over the State.

It is believed that by an equalized rate of taxation of 10 mills on the dollar, a sufficient amount of money could be raised to keep the schools of the commonwealth open 8 months in the year, and pay $30 per month; and better wages for proportionately shorter terms; and when we take into consideration the higher valuation of real estate as fixed by the last triennial assessment, the large increase in our population and the consequent larger per capita tax, and the greatly enlarged State appropriation hereafter to be made, it is believed that our schools could be kept open six months in the year and our teachers paid salaries according to their qualifications of from $40 to $70 per month.

The remedy for obstacle No. 3 will suggest itself. There is not a school director in Cambria county who will not see the manifest injustice and impropriety of the present plan. It is hoped that they will adopt measures to obviate it. A fair rate of wages should be made the standard for medium certificates—say certificates that would average from 2 to 2½; then for certificates that would average better than this let them pay say $5 a month more, and for those that would average worse $5 less. In this way it would not cost a district much if any more than by the present way of giving medium wages to all alike—not at least unless they should get all good teachers, and then they should be willing to pay a little more. In this way they would encourage our teachers to excellence, they would reward merit, and they would do what they profess to be so desirous of doing, fill their schools with competent and deserving teachers.

LIGHTNING'S DOINGS.—Within the recollection of that mythical individual, "the oldest inhabitant," we doubt whether more destruction to property from that subtle fluid, lightning, has occurred at any season than during the present spring and summer. We scarcely pick up a newspaper without finding one or more catastrophes of this kind detailed in its columns. Our own county has not escaped, and in addition to other accidents of this nature already recorded we today give an account of the destruction by lightning of a barn and all its contents only a few miles from our town. In view of these oft-recurring conflagrations it behooves every property-holder to adopt means to guard against loss in this way. The only sure preventative is a good lightning-rod, and the one among the many admittedly *the very best* is the Munson copper tubular lightning-rod, with spiral flanges, now being erected thro'-out this county by Mr. Richard Jones, of Johnstown. No man who regards his own interests should neglect this matter, and no one who examines the Munson rod can fail to be convinced of its superiority over all others. Mr. Jos. Hoffman, whose barn was destroyed by lightning not long since, has contracted with Mr. Jones for putting up these rods on his new house and proposed new barn, convinced as he is that it is the best and cheapest before the public. Every other property-holder should profit by his example, Mr. Jones' address is Box 50, Johnstown P. O. [July 23-2m.

BOYHOOD DAYS.—We were forcibly and pleasantly reminded of youth's happy hours by seeing at the store of Mr. Huntley, a day or two since, one of those old-fashioned reels upon which, many a time and oft, we have watched our good old grandame wind and re-wind the stocking yarn preparatory to putting it up in "cuts." We were also reminded, in looking over Mr. Huntley's immense stock, that no more complete, varied, extensive and desirable assortment has ever came under our observation, and we would remind all buyers of groceries, hardware, tinware, etc., that at no place in the county or out of it are they so likely to be suited at the lowest prices as with Mr. Huntley.

WARRANTED CHEAPEST AND BEST!—To Farmers, Express Companies, Stage Proprietors, Livery Establishments and all who use Horses: DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, for the cure of Lameness, Scratches, Wind Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Splints, Galls, Cuts, Colic, Slipping Stifle, Overheating, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, &c.

All who own or employ horses are assured that this Liniment will do all and more than is stated in curing the above named complaints. During twenty years it has never failed to give satisfaction in a single instance. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 55 Cortlendt Street, New York. July 30, 1868.-1m.

SHE stood within the parlor,
Dressed in finest clothes,
Which to her noble person
Added charms which those
Alone can find who for the best
And cheapest goods doth call
Where ladies best are suited,
At Mayer's store, in Parke's Hall.

The most beautiful dress and millinery goods in Cambria county always to be found at L. Mayer's great emporium, Main street. Johnstown.

DON'T FAIL.—To our gentlemen friends visiting Johnstown we would say don't fail to call and see the extensive and certainly most superb stock of clothing kept by M. Cohen & Bro., Parke's Hall, Main street. There is no doubt about the superor quality of the goods sold at this establishment, nor about the low prices at which they *are* sold, and hence buyers find it to their advantage to deal with this enterprising and deserving firm.

To Ebensburg town post haste there came
An honest farmer and his buxom dame;
And why they came and what they sought
They knew exactly, and who should not:
For he had promised his wife to take her
To the renowned store of H. A. Shoemaker,
Where goods the finest, cheapest and best
With which our town has ever been blest
Can always be found, in styles fancy or plain,
At prices so low that no buyers complain.

"THE LAY OF THE LAST HEN," a new poem by the author of the "Fowl Deed," is about to be issued, but will scarcely meet as ready sale in this region as the hundreds of interesting novels and periodicals furnished the reading public by Cham. Roberts, at his great clock, watch, jewelry, sewing machine, book and notion depot on High street, Ebensburg.

OVER THE WAY.—Our mercantile neighbor over the way Mr. V. S. Barker, has in his stock every article, perhaps, that is needed for household or personal use, and can sell his goods either in English, German or Welsh, but always at the same prices, which are down the lowest in town. When on a shopping expedition don't pass his door, but "go in."

"DRAW IT MILD" is a very good advice in some cases, but whether you prefer to draw it mild or draw it strong, you will not go amiss in selecting your goods of all kinds at the cheap cash store of J. Patton Thompson, where "draw it mild" is the invariable rule in the prices charged for goods sold. Go and buy.

NEW FRONT.—Mr. G. G. Owens has put a fine new front in his store room. Across the street, and nearly opposite, Mr. R. R. Davis has put a new stock into his. Look at the new front, but don't fail to buy from the new stock, which will be sold cheap.



has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to

Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color,

and create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [jul 9.-1m.

USE THE BEST.—*Blades' Euphomial Lubricators* are a medical preparation in the form of a Lozenge, and are universally considered the most pleasant, convenient and effectual remedy in use for Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croups, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diptheria, and all Pulmonary Complaints. They are WARRANTED to give quicker and more lasting benefit in the above affections than any other remedy. Also to contain no deleterious ingredient, and not to offend the weakest and most sensitive Stomach.

Blades' Constitution Pills are so called because of their peculiar effect upon the Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nervous System. For inactivity of the Liver, for the Stomach in derangement, or Dyspepsia, they will delight the patient with their mild and beneficial effect, especially if after long continued indigestion and costiveness, they are left with periodical returns of the Sick Headache. In case of a severe cold, producing Chills and Fever, you can break it very soon by using the Pills as per directions with each box. JOHN H. BLADES & CO.,
aug8-1y Proprietors, Elmira, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists; 25 cts. per box.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Susquehanna twp., Cambria county, about the 22d of February last, a dark strawberry roan MARE, about 10 years old, with small grayish spot at the root of the tail and a small white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. FRANCI A. LUTHER.
Susquehanna Tp., July 30, 1868.-3t.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, on Wednesday, July 22d, an indentured apprentice to the farming business named JOHN HAFFERTY, aged about fourteen years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will not be responsible for his acts. The above reward and no thanks will be paid for his apprehension.
July 30, 1868.-3t*. RAPHAEL HITE.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of

THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.

COME AND SEE, FARMERS, and you cannot fail to purchase.

Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND situated in Chest township, Cambria county, within two miles of St. Augustine, containing 25 ACRES, about 20 of which are cleared, with a good House and Barn and a thriving orchard and excellent water on the premises. The land is productive, in good repair and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. John Douglass or J. J. Burns, Esq., St. Augustine.
CATHARINE DOUGHERTY.
Chest Tp., July 30, 1868.-tf.

NOTICE.—To PETER B. BROWN:—Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George Bruce, late of Allegheny township, dec'd, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—To JANE MARTIN: Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Abrams, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, on Monday, the 31st day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making portition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.
JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 30, 1868.-4t.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS GLOSSER, DEC'D.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria Co. to hear and decide upon exceptions, and report distribution of the funds in the hands of Paul Yahner, Executor of the last will and testament of Francis Glosser, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on Saturday the 15th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 23, 1868.-3t.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO have been granted to me by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Wm. W. Gittins, late of the borough of Ebensburg, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and to those indebted to make payment without delay.
NEWTON J. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
Ebensburg, July 23, 1868.-6t.



Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

NOTICE.—Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Ignatius Adams, dec'd.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph Criste, Guardian of Eliza Kyle, and Guardian PRO HAC VICE for Winifred and Thomas Reilly and for Annie L. Adams, Mathew M. Adams, Mary Miller, formerly Mary Reilly, (now residing in Pittsburg, Pa.,) Bridget and John Reilly, (the said John now residing in Clearfield county, Pa.,) Ignatius Adams, jr., (present residence unknown,) heirs and legal representatives of Ignatius Adams, late of Washington township, dec'd: You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Ignatius Adams, deceased, situate in the township of Washington aforesaid, and which has been valued and appraised at an Inquest awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of said county, on the 3d day of June, 1868, to wit: No. 1, containing 4 acres and 150 perches, valued and appraised at eleven dollars per acre; No. 2, containing 1 acre and 27 perches, valued and appraised at one hundred dollars per acre; No. 3, containing 2 acres and 130 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; No. 4, containing 118 acres and 125 perches, valued and appraised at sixteen dollars per acre; No. 5, containing 417 acres and 90 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; No. 6, containing 471 acres and 70 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; or show cause why the same should not be sold. And herein fail not.

Witness the Hon George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court at Ebensburg, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868.
JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. [jul23 4t.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of Edward D. Evans, Assignee of E. Bedell under a voluntary assignment. And now, 15th July, 1868, on motion F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report and decide upon the exceptions thereto, and to report distribution of the money in the hands of the said Assignee to and among the persons legally entitled thereto. Extract from the Record.
(L. S.) GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will attend at the hotel of Geo. Wenderoth, in the borough of Wilmore, on Tuesday, the 11th of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all interested may attend.
July 23.-3t. F. A. SHOEMAKER.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County. In the matter of the second and final account of Julius Steich, Administrator of Andrew Geis, late of the borough of Carrolltown, dec'd. On motion, F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant.
By the Court. Extract from the Record.
(L. S.) JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will attend at my office in Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 6th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.
July 23.-3t. F. A. SHOEMAKER.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, Western District of Pennsylvania, at Hollidaysburg, the 14th of July, 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Stillman Parker, of Clearfield township, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
July 23, 1868.-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the matter of EDWARD M'GLADE, Bankrupt. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD M'GLADE, of Wilmore, in the county of Cambria, in said District, who was, to wit: On the 4th day of June, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Johnstown, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.
MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
July 23, 1868.-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the matter of ISAAC WIKE, Bankrupt.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore, in the county of Cambria, in said District, who was, to wit: On the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Johnstown, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1868. MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
July 23, 1868.-3t. Assignee.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D. EASTMAN.
Chest Tp., July 9, 1868.-tf.

ALL YOUNG PERSONS Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa. [July 9.-4t.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster.*

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS.

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. 2d and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je.11,'68.-1y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Cambria county will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY THE 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following tracts of UNSEATED LANDS, which tracts were legally purchased by the Commissioners at the Treasurer's sale of 1862, and have been held five years and upwards, as required by law, subject to but without redemption:

NAMES OF OWNERS OR WARRANTEES.	ACR'S.	PERC'S.	TOWNSHIP.
Sarah Barr	372		Carroll.
John Redman	100		"
James Hunter	377	106	Chest.
John Cooper	120		Clearfield.
Sam'l Stoltz' Estate	300		Croyle.
William Govet	72		Summerhill.
John Crouse	80		Taylor.
Simon Roop	252		Washington.
Jonathan John	50		"
Lloyd, Hill & Holliday	1400		White.
John Servoss	319		"
Thomas Ketland	30		"
William West	221	17	"
William Rush	371	73	"
Thomas Town	116		"

The owners of any of the above tracts of land desiring to redeem them, can do so by applying to the Commissioners, at their office, on or before Saturday the 5th day of next September. No redemptions will he allowed after that date.

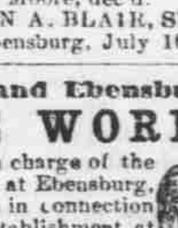
Witness our hands at Ebensburg, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, } Com's.
Attest—WM. H. SECHLER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of certain writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of S. S. Christy, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting two hundred and twenty feet on Centre street, and extending back two hundred feet to Public Square, bounded on the north by Walton street and on the south by Milton street, having thereon erected a two story brick house and back building, and frame stable—not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Geo. W. Carpenter, Henesey & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Piper, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting two hundred and twenty feet on Centre street and extending back two hundred feet to Public Square, bounded on the north by Walton street and on the south by Milton street, having thereon erected a two story brick house and back building, and frame stable—not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. Williams, surviving administrator of Thomas B. Moore, dec'd.
JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 16, 1868.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!



Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE.
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., at wholesale, in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.
THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and
Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for,
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Kaylor, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY E. KAYLOR,
June 25, 1868.-6t. Administratrix.

Corns.—Corns are of two kinds, vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows, and animal corn grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn; there is unicorn, capricorn, corn-dodgers, field corn, and toe corn, which is the corn you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but a person having corns does not like to "go far," if he can help it. Corns have kernels, and many colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet, at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is acorn; these grow on oaks, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article, but the toe corn is a very definite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man, when he has a corn, he wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns, sometimes send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he won't probably do so well as if he isn't. The doctors say that corns are produced by tight boots or shoes, which is probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well, he can get a good deal of corn on one acre, but I know of a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it, but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he don't like it. Another kind of corn is corn-dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and is made as follows (that is if you want to know): You go along a street and meet a man that you know has corns, and is a rough character; then you step on the toe that has the corn on it, and see if you won't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what a corn-dodger is.

A Tale of Enchantment.—The nite was klare, with a fog. Her ize was cast upon the ski, and her brest did huv with many a sigh. Her hare was az black az a black tom cat, and her lips—Jerusalem! hold my hat! My arm waz round her little waist, and I got ready her lips to taste; but whenever I do a thing so chaste I never am in much of a haste.

"'Tis said, that when you kiss the Nu York girls, with pretty blue izes and hare that kurls, tha ask yu what yu are about, and give yu a slap right on the snout. The Western girls, tha make no bother; if yu kiss them on one cheek tha turn the other. But give me a Kentucky girl for kissin'—tha beat all others clean to nothin.' Whenever you give one of 'em a smack, they pucker up their lips and kiss you back.

But tu mi stori. My derest reder, don't get weri; for if I did get off mi track, I've new, without trouble, found mi way back; and mi theem again I'll never lose as sure as this is poetry—or prose.

I preet Jemima's form to mine, and looked down in her ize, and as I took her hand in mine, I couldn't breeth fur size. Nearer, nearer, mi lips to her's did sneak—I felt her warm breth on mi cheek; I gave her little hand a squeeze, when razin up her hed, she sed—"take keer, Joe, till I sneeze."

Mental Eccentricities.—In cases of mental disease persons have wholly forgotten acquired languages, and reverted to their native tongue; on the other hand, it is recorded that Dr. Johnson, when he was dying, attempted in vain to repeat the Lord's prayer in English, but did so in Latin. In the same manner certain events will slip out of the memory altogether. Dr. Prichard tells us an anecdote which proves that the brain sometimes stands still for years upon the invasion of disease, and when the attack has passed can take up the recollection of an action just at the point at which it had left off. A farmer of New England, whilst enclosing a piece of land, happened, when he had finished his day's work, to put the beetle and wedges which he had used for splitting the timber in the hollow of a tree. That night he was seized with a mental attack which prostrated his mind for many years. At length, however, his senses were suddenly restored, when the first question he asked was whether his sons had brought in the beetle. They replied that they could not find it, fearful of bringing back a recurrence of the attack; upon which the old man got up, went straight to the hollow tree, and brought back the wedges and the ring of the beetle, the wood-work itself having rotted away.

Pennyroyal.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with extract of pennyroyal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beasts ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable and country inn ought to have a supply on hand for travelers.

Honesty.—A boy whose honesty is more to be commended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she would not spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she did not like to use it herself."

Burying Alive.—It has been stated that a certain test, of actual death, is easily made by a candle lighted, and held to the finger of the corpse. If the burning produces a water blister, life is not extinct. But if a dry blister, only containing air or gas, the vital spark has fled forever. This is worth remembering.

..A writer who has been troubled to keep cool at nights, says that "a piece of Canton matting spread over the bed will make it very cool and pleasant. I have found great relief by this means, and have got a good night's sleep, which would have been an impossibility with the ordinary bed clothes."

The National Democratic and Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again.")

5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imparing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren. (Applause.)

DR. H. B. MILLER,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A WASHING MACHINE

WORTH HAVING!



DOTY'S Clothes **WASHER.** The best *ever invented* The longer THEY ARE **Used the better** THEY ARE LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country

Many who sell the Universal Wringer keep also the Doty WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞ Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.
LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.
WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

The Doty Washer and Universal Wringer obtained from Mr. Huntley have given the most perfect satisfaction, and I am free to say that I would not wish to return to first principles again for a very handsome consideration. Every housekeeper should have one of each of these machines, as they are certainly excellent in their way.
Mrs. A. W. McPIKE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

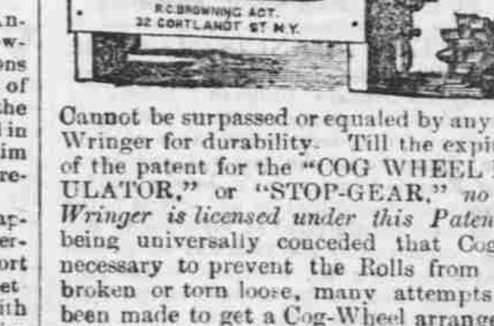
FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,



Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success*. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 7, 1868. 1y.°

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Speat's Anti-Dust
HEATING and COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH and PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

Wholesale Merchants' Lists now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.-6m.

WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!
D. W. HARSHBERGER & CO.,
MAIN STREET,
OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Keep constantly for sale the largest and best assortment of pure

DRUGS & MEDICINES
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
Alcohol, Turpentine,
Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,
4000 Lbs. White Lead,
DYES DYE-STUFFS GLASS, PUTTY
And in fact everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which will be
SOLD AT CITY PRICES,
MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS,
by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF
Perfumeries and Toilet Articles
is acknowledged by all judges to be the
LARGEST IN QUANTITY AND FINEST IN QUALITY
OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SHRP'S MOUNT'IN HERB BITTERS
AND
SHARP'S MAGIC LINIMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES.
Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867.-1y.

BEYOND COMPETITION!
ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE OLDEST
DRUG STORE
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.
C. T. FRAZER
Keeps constantly on hand the
LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE
DRUG BUSINESS
In the County, which he offers
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC
AT LOWEST RATES!
C. T. FRAZER.
Franklin Street,
(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE,)
JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A,

KINPORTS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES
IRON, NAILS, &c.,
Juniata Street, opposite United States Hotel,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)
FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.
Awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1867, to
SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO FORTES.
Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Monitor Plate Piano Fortes, with
DOUBLE IRON FRAME.
A COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST WET, COLD OR HOT CLIMATE.
(Patented February 20th, 1866.)
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms, 452 Broome St., New York.

The Patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar Construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the wrest plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.
These pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch and Beauty of Finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our Pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.
Send for Circular and Price List.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: $50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.
January 31, 1867.

WM. LLOYD & CO.,
Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Grain Elevator. [feb26] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.
H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan,)
405 & 407 Liberty Street, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

J. L. BRALLIER,
WITH
GILBERT & ROYAL,
Established 1835,
Wholesale Druggists,
Nos. 309 and 311 N. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN GILBERT, . . THEODORE A. ROYAL,
Importers and Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, | Spices, Paints, | Oils, Glass, | Dye Stuffs &c., &c.
April 2, 1868.-3m.

WALL PAPERS.
PAPER HANGINGS!
A IMMENSE STOCK OF
WALL PAPERS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
April 2, 1868.-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.
M. McDONALD,
WITH
M. CRESSWELL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 511 Market Street,
June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side. - *PHILADA.*

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

JAMES H. DAVIS,
Dealer in all kinds of
POPLAR, CHERRY & ASH LUMBER,
Yard Nos. 314 and 316 N. Broad St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Business attended to in Ebensburg by Wm. J. Williams. [my16-1y]

HARTFORD
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of death or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforeseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,
April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

EBENSBURG DRUG AND BOOK STORE!
LEMMON & MURRAY,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Soaps, Leon's and Hall's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, (all kinds,) Davis' Pain Killer, Radways Ready Relief, Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Citrate Magnesia, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, PURE SPICES, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds, Cap, Post and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ Medicine for the body and food for the mind. Call and see.
Main Street, Ebensburg.
July 25, 1867.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $5*

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"
OF
"KEYSTONE SKIRTS"

are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 Cents; 25 springs, 95 Cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

"Our OWN Make" of "Union Skirts," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 Cents to $2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN Make" of "Champion Skirts" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkins' Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street, Between 6th and 7th Sts., Philad'a.
April 2, 1868.-4m. WM. T. HOPKINS.

☞ H. A. Shoemaker & Co. are the only dealers in Ebensburg who keep these celebrated Skirts for sale.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*



DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the fourth Monday of each month, to remain one week.
feb.6. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. T. F. M'CLURE, Surgeon Dentist, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Adamantine, Cheoplastic, &c. ☞ Professional visits made to Chest Springs the first week and to Loretto the second week of each month.
Carrolltown, July 4, 1867.-1y.$3*

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. Bunn, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN.
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

W. H. SECHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office in the Commissioners' Room Court House. Jan. 31, '67-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, Attorney-at-Law, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE M. READE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney-at-Law, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. 17.